

LAST POLO GAME

Maui People Come Out in Good Numbers.

Important Meeting of Teachers Held—Work Mapped Out for Study.

MAUI, September 17.—The last polo game of the tournament, perhaps of the season, was played on the Makawao polo-grounds on Saturday afternoon, the 11th. A long line of carriages and a large number of people on foot and on horseback occupied the makai side of the polo-grounds and exhibited their partisanship by the color of ribbons they wore. The games were well played and hotly contested. The teams were made up as follows: Reds, L. von Tempky, W. H. King and S. E. Kalama; Whites, Geo. Bailey, B. D. Baldwin and W. F. Pogue; Blues, Arthur and Willis Baldwin and John Fleming.

The Blues first met the Reds and easily vanquished them in two heats of 10 minutes each with 5-minute intervals. The victors then played the same length of time with the Whites and after a hard fought battle were again victorious. Next the two beaten trios came together and the Whites won. The Blues then played the Whites and after beating them were declared champions of the tournament. The contest lasted from 3:30 to 6 p. m.

Monday afternoon, the 13th, sixteen teachers held meeting in the Makawao school house. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Chas. W. Baldwin, president; Miss Eva Smith, vice-president; and S. R. Dowdle, secretary. As a program of study and discussion at coming meetings, Charles McMurry's "Special Method in Literature" and his "General Method" were adopted. In addition to these the new official Course of Study is to be taken up.

It was further decided to purchase by subscription a library of sixteen of the books recommended to teachers by the Department of Public Instruction. The Government physicians have been busy vaccinating school children recently.

Mrs. A. Barnes of Honolulu is visiting Mrs. William A. McKay of Wailuku.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lemmon are now residents of Grove Ranch, Makawao. Mr. John Gannon of Boston, brother-in-law of C. E. Rosecrans of Lahaina, has been making a tour of Maui recently.

Three recent visitors to Nahlku have at different times selected the same three lots as the choicest of the coffee lands.

Potatoes are selling at 75 cents per 100 lbs. in Kula.

The Haleakala Corn Mill is grinding again.

Alligator pears are plentiful in Makawao, more so than ever before.

Dr. McConkey of Wailuku is expected back this week from the Coast.

Sunday, the 12th, the brig Lurline, Captain McLeod arrived in Kahului, 15 days from San Francisco. She brought a full cargo of general merchandise for H. C. Co. There were nine passengers aboard all to reside at Spreckelsville, Dr. Fabey and wife and two children, a new bookkeeper to succeed Mr. Knight and five overseers, all employees of the plantation.

The weather is pleasant. It is growing cooler.

NEWS FROM HILO.

Metallic Circuit for Telephones a Probability.

Hilo exchanges, received yesterday, furnish the following interesting items of the doings on Hawaii:

The Hilo Telephone Company contemplate putting in what is termed a metallic circuit into operation in their Hilo system. This means a complete return wire for every patron—which will involve considerable expense but will largely or completely eliminate that buzzing noise now so objectionable to those who use the service.

T. H. Davies & Co. are making arrangements for the purchase and immediate development of three thousand acres of land in the vicinity of 11 miles. A well known coffee expert will have charge of the enterprise. The conservative and prudent firms of T. H. Davies & Co. and Hackfeld & Co. have from time to time invested quite largely in Oiaa property, and such action on their part and its continuance is a far better proof of the worth of the district than any amount of spasmodic booming.

News comes from Kohala that \$12,000 has been subscribed for the establishment of a company to put in a new telephone line for this island with headquarters at Hilo. The projectors evidently mean business and feel sure of liberal backing.

Mr. Amaral's horse "Surprise" won the running race with Mr. Humburg's horse "Leilani" last Friday afternoon, quite easily.

The Roderick Dhu will sail early next week. She carries 20,000 bags of sugar, the last of the season, and the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Billings, Misses Myrtle and Minnie Nott, Mrs. Furneaux and C. E. Cawley.

The Roderick Dhu takes between three and four sacks of Hamakua coffee shipped by Mr. Holmes from Hamakua.

From present indications the output of coffee for Kona will far exceed that of any previous year, and it is far above expectations.

Miss Lizzi Leloy, a young lady bicyclist, made the trip from Hilo to Mountain View in two hours, one day this week, and has the honor of being the first lady making this hard climb on a wheel.

Wall Nicholls have definitely rented the store in the Masonic building, and the stock will arrive from the Coast

by sailing vessel in time to open for business on November 1st.

J. R. Wilson is now the owner of the yacht Asthore, formerly the property of Dr. Hutchinson.

The Salvation Army will establish an outpost at Oiaa.

The Hilo-Puna road is now passable for vehicles, and will soon be finished.

AMONG THE JAPANESE.

Runaway Laborers Arrested on Hawaii.

News of a very serious affray in Oo-kala, Hawaii, arrived on the Claudine yesterday morning. It seems that a Japanese laborer on the plantation in the place mentioned above suspected his wife and wishing to make sure that his suspicions were well grounded, hid himself in the cane one night last week and waited developments. It was not long before six or eight Japanese came to call on his wife. This served as a signal, and appearing suddenly with two very sharp cane knives, he chased the invaders of his premises, who, seeing themselves cornered, climbed up into the rafters of the house. The infuriated Japanese used his knives to so good effect that he succeeded in cutting up six of the men and of this number, one is not expected to live.

Drs. Stow and Irwin are attending the men and Chester A. Doyle the Japanese interpreter and Sheriff Andrews are investigating the matter. The Japanese ran away after he committed the crime but he was caught later and is now at Laupahoehoe.

Chester A. Doyle has been over in Kona and has arrested quite a number of Japanese on warrants sent up from Honolulu for charges of conspiracy against the Hawaiian Government. Some of these have already arrived here and are being held pending investigation and trial. After the arrests had been made mauka of Kailua, the whole of the police force in the North and South Kona districts hid in the bush near by in the hope of catching a number of the men who escaped.

Kona has been full of runaway Japanese from all plantations of the island of Hawaii for some two years back. Most of these runaways are employed in coffee planting but since the arrival of Doyle in the district, the labor seems to be demoralized for in many of the places whole gangs of the Japs who were runaway contract laborers and who have formed companies to clear the land for the coffee people, have left their camps with tools, clothes, etc., and have taken to the bush probably not to return very soon.

Some of the Japs have returned to the plantations from which they ran away over a year ago. Doyle has also arrested some Japanese mauka of Waila-kea plantation to which place he went on the Kinau by way of Kawaihae. The Japanese were arrested late on Saturday night and, after 24 hours, no charge was made against them at the police station. In consequence of this, a quandary as the mode of going about it to have them released. The Japanese are very much incensed over the matter as bail has been refused them all, though they are ready to put up money in any quantity.

Doyle has started over to the Hamakua district, probably to arrest more Japanese.

Y. M. C. A. Prospectus.

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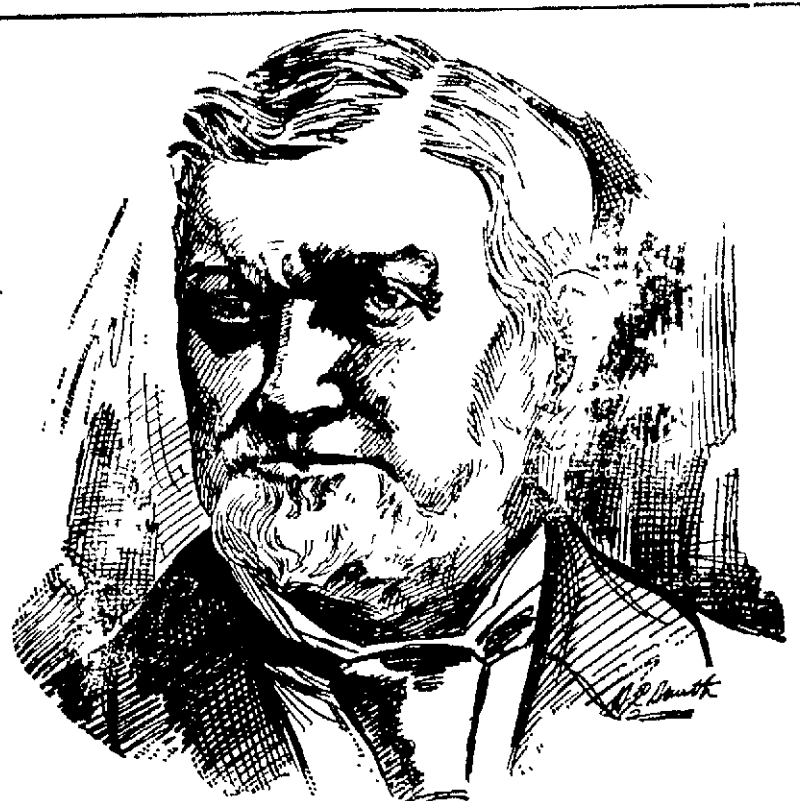
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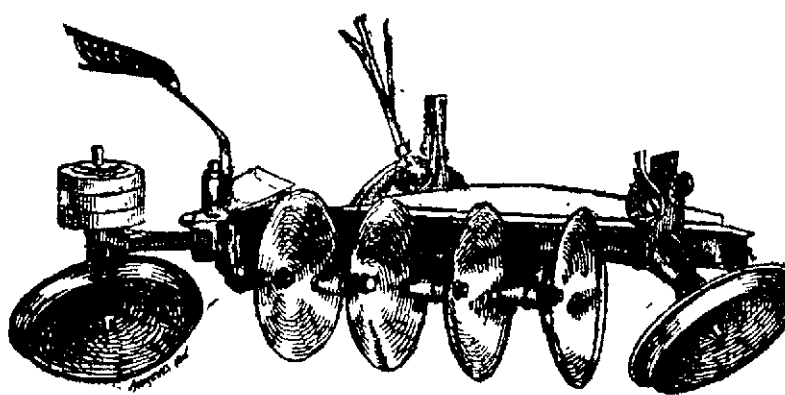
PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.
President Woodruff, of the Mormon church, one of the original pioneers, is still alive, at the age of 90, to take part in the great Mormon semi-centennial in Salt Lake City.

Combination Tables.

—The handiest article introduced here this year. You can have a set of good book shelves, or tilt them to any desired angle and use them in your parlor for bric-a-brac, or in a moment you can make them into a handy table. It also makes a fine piece of furniture to show fancy goods in a window or store. The first lot we had went off like hot cakes and our second order was promptly placed, and the Australia brought a good assortment of sizes from 28 to 36 inches wide. Call in and see them in use, at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

The Spalding-Robbins 4-Disc Plow.



"Hilo Sugar Company.
"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.
"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long raton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.
JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York.
Plantation Agents, Union Assurance Society of London.
Halawa Plantation.
Late Plantation.
Gay & Robinson.
Commission and GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1897

THE PLATFORM.

The article which advocates an equitable income tax is excellent, but rather vague. The last Legislature intended to provide for an "equitable" income tax, but the courts declared the law inequitable. The voters should be told what the principle of an equitable tax should be. A single man, with an income of \$1,500 per year, may be much better able to pay a tax on that income than a man who has an income of \$5,000 a year, with a wife, five children, old parents, and some poor relations to take care of.

The article pledging the party to "aggressive endeavor" to further restrict Asiatic labor is excellent, provided the sugar interests are to be set adrift, or compelled to look elsewhere at once for laborers. Over 350 Asiatic laborers have entered this port within the last ten days, but the Party is not very aggressive over it, nor is anybody very aggressive over it. We are not discussing the question of immigration, but ask for a definition of the words "aggressive endeavor." We assume, of course, that the Party is thoroughly sincere.

The article which declares that it is "one of the first and highest duties" of the Party to promote immigration of American farmers, laborers and artisans, must be cordially approved by every one who desires to see Anglo-Saxon institutions maintained here, not by force, but by the will of the people. The last Legislature, representing substantially the views of this Party, utterly and shamefully neglected the whole subject. It did pass a law providing for a Labor Commission, but did not provide money enough to pay for its postage stamps. It had before it the report of the Labor Commission of the previous year, which insisted on the vital need of American immigration, but it entirely ignored it, although Mr. Murray and Mr. Emmelhuth were members of the Commission. Perhaps Senator McCandless can explain why a subject which was, above all others but that of annexation, the most urgent in this little country, was flung aside. To place American laborers here, by the side of the men of strange races, is a difficult task. It can be done. But it requires time, patience, tact and money to do it successfully. This "burning" question has been before us, every hour for the last four years. Several individuals and one corporation have done something, and are willing to do more in this behalf, but the community, the Republic and the Party is, at the present hour, "three sheets in the wind" on the subject, making no headway. The question does not "burn."

We understand perfectly the embarrassing position of the Party. We assume that it desires to do more than it has done. The subject is not free from difficulties. We, who have for four years, regarded this scheme of immigration, as one of most vital importance, and, at this moment, carry more of its burden than is equitable, hope that the Party will now beat the drum and take up the march. If annexation takes place before March, the altered situation may, however, prevent the carrying out of any general plan of Government aid in this matter.

The remaining articles in the platform, regarding the extension of the public school system, the proper sewerage of Honolulu, the cable communication and the public park at Aala are, of course, excellent.

The declaration that "the peaceful and prosperous condition of the country" is the work of the American Union Party, rather ignores the prosperity due to the Reciprocity Treaty, and leaves out of consideration very many able, faithful and valuable residents, who do not belong to the Party, but have, at all times, most efficiently aided in maintaining the peace.

Whatever defects there may be in the Platform, the candidates nominated are good men, and should command the respect and support of all those who anxiously look forward to the end of political uncertainty.

SYNDICATE VISIONS.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who visited us, and wishes to restore the Monarchy, has been having another vision of heaven. A Texas editor says that his visions of heaven are usually printed three days in advance of their occurrence and sent out over the country as "scientific dreams" printed for use and marked "not to be used until Monday." The combining of "heavenly visions" with earthly prophecies is largely the invention of this curious creature. His erratic career as a preacher has vast power in attracting audiences, but singular failure in interpreting citizens, but if the Senator

holding congregations, makes him a ministerial curiosity. And yet, no preacher in America has had, and perhaps today has, so many constant readers of his syndicate dreams and other discourses. The majority of intelligent clergymen condemn his methods, but cannot muzzle him. They believe that he does harm. What harm they do not exactly like to say.

Dr. Talmage represents a phase of the religious life of the people. They are in a transition state, and his vast and unburdened imaginative power reaches and holds thousands, and even millions, who are led, so far as they go, by flight of fancy, east around accepted Scriptural truths. In the beginning of his career, very many of the conservative clergymen gladly approved of his mission, but as time goes on they say that, after all, he has not detected the best and normal evolution of man, and they now denounce him. In the broadest view, he is himself a part of the evolution of religious thought, and the publication of his "syndicate visions" has its own uses, however strange and grotesque they may seem to us.

THE NEGRO AGAIN.

A negro clergyman of Kansas City writes to Mr. Wray Taylor that he would like to engage in the business of supplying the plantations here with negro laborers. He has a congregation of over 300 people, and it favors the idea of emigration to Hawaii.

We should reply to him as follows: "On the vast uncultivated lands of the Southern States the negro has all of the opportunity he needs. Every industrious negro does well there. Land is very cheap, and the markets are near. Your trouble is that the negro is not yet an intelligent cultivator of the soil. He should see that in the stable price of cotton, there is the strongest inducement to cultivate it, and that it, when cultivated with the best methods, invariably pays. You and your congregation may probably belong to that body of negroes who foolishly left the South, in large numbers, a few years ago, in the expectation of finding in Kansas a land flowing with milk and honey. You have not found it, and now you would like to see it milk and honey flow here by artesian wells. You will meet here, if you come, the Asiatics, who in brain power, and in the use of the hands, are much above you, though it is no fault of yours that it is so. You are much better off with your own people in the South, where you can work out your racial problem with mutual sympathy. You say that 'there are 50,000 negroes in two counties of Kansas.' They went there on speculation, but should return to develop the great resources of the South. Booker Washington is teaching your people how to become good citizens, and the whites, generally, are your best friends."

What we need here are men, free holders of the soil, who instinctively and intelligently can hold up the small scaffolding of civilization which has been erected here, but cannot hold its footing under the pressure of the alien races.

ALABAMA WATER PIPES.

If some of the iron pipes in our streets could become animate and articulate, they would now rise up from their trenches when Senator Morgan is driving by and say: "Welcome, comrade from Alabama." Indeed, the romantic Superintendent of Public Works states that he heard one of these pipes, on the day the Senator landed, sadly warbling in its subterranean abode: "Way Down in Alabama." For here, in these distant parts, lying in our volcanic soil, contributing to the pleasures and economies of life, are the products of Alabama mines, the work of Alabama laborers, the exports of Alabama merchants. Here is the result of the new iron age in Alabama, in its flushing morn.

Bradstreet's commercial journal says that, it may be stated on the best of authority that pig-iron can be made in Tennessee and Alabama \$4 per ton cheaper than in the most favored districts of the North and West. It also states that in Birmingham, Alabama, pig-iron can be made cheaper than it can be made in any place in the world. The iron kings of the earth, therefore, will live in Alabama. Whenever the Nicaragua Canal is constructed, the iron of that State will find its first distributing point in the Pacific on these Islands. The venerable "New Zealand" who takes in this country on his way to London bridge, may lie over for a week, and in the ruins of our effete civilization find in our iron bridges wharves and buildings the rusty stamp of "Alabama" on every article.

Will Senator Morgan please inform his constituents, on his return that if the fuel of Alabama should at any time fail we have on the island of Hawaii a vast amount of heat going to waste owing to the reckless indifference of our Government? The problem of utilizing Alabama iron ore is just now a Talmagean volcanic heat is just now rather beyond the reach of our own en-
mattered citizens, but if the Senator

will secure annexation for us, the inventors of Alabama will be cordially invited to solve it.

One thing is certain. There are many children living here, who in middle life, will read on the posters in the streets of Honolulu: "Direct passage in first-class steamers, via canal, to Mobile."

A REVELATION TO MERCHANTS.

The unqualified statement of the Star that: "As a matter of fact any mercantile house of good standing can obtain goods abroad 20 per cent cheaper than the Government can when importing directly," will rather surprise the merchants here who bitterly complain that the Government gets the same prices and the same discounts abroad that they themselves get. These merchants and manufacturers procured the passage of Sec. 332 of the Civil Code, which permits the officers of the Government to pay 15 per cent more to the manufacturers of goods in the Islands, than to the foreign manufacturers, or their representatives, of the same kind of goods.

The reasons given by the merchants and manufacturers were distinctly set forth in the debate preceding its passage, namely: That the Government could, and did, buy goods abroad at precisely the same prices, and even cheaper, in some cases, than the merchants or manufacturers could buy them.

It now appears that during this period, and afterwards, while the merchants and manufacturers were pressing the Legislature to enact this law for their protection, and cut the Government off from purchasing cheaper elsewhere, it is within the knowledge of the Star that these merchants could buy goods abroad 20 per cent cheaper than the Government is able to. A solemn duty is imposed on the Star, to open at once a school for commercial instruction, in which the importing houses, merchants, and manufacturers may attend with paper and pencil, and accurately take down this new revelation in prices. One quite ignorant merchant, who told us on Saturday, that the Government, having the very best credit, could buy as cheap and cheaper abroad than any commercial house in the city, would gladly take a full set of tickets to this course of instruction, as it would put money in his pocket. It is really strange how our really acute traders should get so far "off" in this matter, when the correct and most valuable knowledge was quietly locked up in the breast of a newspaper. In commenting upon the platform of the American Union Party, the Advertiser seems to have uncovered a nugget of gold, for the use of merchants and manufacturers.

Several years ago the Government advertised for tenders to supply important articles. Some of the tenders from responsible houses in America were much below the lowest tenders made by merchants and manufacturers here. It is evident that a "dry rot" must prevail among our merchants, if they did not discover the simple fact that by consulting the sources from which the Star obtains its information, they could have cut under the 20 per cent on the prices quoted abroad to the Government.

As to the question of supporting home industries, that is a different affair. It must be done in an open and straight-forward manner. We should even tax ourselves, if necessary, for the purpose. A manufacturing industry may be as valuable in a community as the public schools. If it is, the Government should grant it aid just as it grants aid to the schools.

NO MORE "COLORS" IN BATTLE.

Lord Wolseley recently wrote to the Dean of the Litchford Cathedral that "colors" would no longer be borne by regiments while in action; "It would be madness and a crime to order any soldier to carry colors into action; that it would be as well to order the soldier to be assassinated at once. The fate-dealing rifle and automatic gun, in the hands of an unseen enemy, take the color-bearer first. On this the Daily Telegraph (London) remarks that "battles were much more picturesque and interesting in those heroic times, when the foeman addressed some highly-spirited remarks to his adversary before commencing business, to which he responded with perfect and leisurely animosity, afterwards exchanging spears or arrows and proceeding with great decorum to the hand-to-hand combat."

The Telegraph is rather mean in confining that style of warfare to those heroic times. It prevailed on these islands, within a century and was the usual mode of warfare. There are most authentic traditions of Hawaiian armies approaching each other at early dawn after "partaking of a hearty breakfast," after the manner of criminals about to be executed the lines of bows and arrows faced each other at short range. The speakers for the occasion took their positions in advance. The warrior-mentor on one side, rising and bowing to his own general, turned and made an utterly

hideous face at the enemy, then after making the usual announcement that it was "the proudest moment of his life," and that he "had been called on unexpectedly," proceeded to "skin" the enemy in a speech. The Hawaiian vocabulary was rich in shady idioms, and in touching vulgarity, burdened with epithets of obscene reproach. When "sixteenthly," or the noon hour, was reached, the rival armies retired for lunch, and the friends of the orator congratulated him on his having "made it hot for those fellows."

After lunch, the armies again stood solemnly in line, and the orator of the other side advanced, bowed to his chief, and also announced that it was "the proudest moment of his life," and at once held up the other side to "the scorn of mankind," and declared that its baseness was "unparalleled in human annals," and closed the debate with a solemn appeal "to the verdict of history."

After the prolonged debate, clothes were removed by both armies, the idols stationed in front, and the first demonstration was the hurling, by the most powerful slinger of one army, of a decayed animal or vegetable into the ranks of the other army. The battle then came on. So the battle of Nuuanu was fought.

As we are in the habit of saying that these Islands will be the meeting point of the great Eastern and Western civilizations, we infer that in due time war will take place, and there will be scenes of carnage here.

But there is no reason why the nations should not agree that all battles fought on our soil should be fought in our own traditional method of combat and under our local management. Manoa Valley will make an excellent field. "A decisive battle will be fought on the 16th of October between the American and Chinese, in Manoa Valley. Hon. James H. Choate of New York and other eminent speakers on behalf of the United States, will empty the vials of wrath upon the impious Chinese, and hold them up to the scorn of mankind. Tickets to seats on Round Top to be had at the drug stores."

In fact, our local Government might derive a large income from the leasing of battle grounds to the nations now striving for the mastery of the Pacific, while the merchants would do a most lucrative trade in supplanting food and material to the contending forces. This "industry" may, in time, take the place of the sugar trade.

Although we are to be annexed, let us retain the warlike customs of Hawaii.

A DELAYED CANAL.

The recent publication by Hon. James J. Richardson, a member of Congress from Tennessee, of the "Messages and Papers of the President," brings before the public again many interesting event in American history. The Messages published at this time are those of Presidents Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. The papers of special interest to us, of course, are those immediately or remotely touching our own interests. We all believe, not without strong reasons for it, that the opening of the Nicaragua canal would vastly increase the commercial, and therefore the political importance of these Islands. Steam and electricity may "side track" us, even if the canal is built. But even then, some decided advantages will come to us.

The most important of the Messages prepared by President Taylor is that upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in 1850, which treaty provided among other things, that both America and Great Britain would engage to preserve the neutrality of the canal, if built.

The President would not recommend any national appropriation for constructing it. He said: "Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible."

Forty-seven years have passed since that message was written and sent to Congress. The country has increased its wealth beyond the dreams of the enthusiasts of that time; its industries have developed on lines that were never anticipated; its population has nearly quadrupled. But the canal has not been built by the private enterprise which President Taylor confidently believed would do it, and the Government of the great Republic is now haggling over granting its promoters a sum of money, in the form of a guarantee, hardly equal to the cost of carrying on the late civil war for thirty days.

There must, therefore, be some

all compelling cause for this hesitation. Why should the development of the national growth, not have carried with it the execution of projects corresponding with that development?

Senator Daniel of Virginia, perhaps answered the question when he said, "we have no use for a canal; we have no commercial marine; why build a canal, and see the British get the profit out of it? When the Republican party in 1863, entered on its career of 'protection,' it left the commercial marine unprotected, and the flag vanished from the seas."

Probably eighty per cent. of the local supporters of our Government are Republicans in political faith. Yet they strenuously believe in the national policy of the United States which has strangled the canal project. If the American marine today was equal to only one-half of that of Great Britain, it goes almost without saying, that the canal would be immediately built with Government aid, just as the trans-continental lines were built in 1867 by Government aid.

The withered limb of the American body politic is, the commercial marine, and it seems to swing pitifully and helplessly by its side. Even the constant medical services of Senator Morgan, as a political physician do not yet restore it to health and action.

There is no better illustration of the effect of "false doctrine," than is presented by the case of a President in 1850, assuming that private parties will speedily build a canal, and forty-seven years later, the President in power sees the national grant grown to a gigantic size, lazily winking and blinking and yawning at the little affair of a canal. The drug that deadened the sense of the grant was "protection to home industries," without being mixed with the tonic "protection to the commercial marine." So the infant commercial marine has been left as a political foundling, to be nursed and neglected by gipsies, and fed out of a bottle of colicky skim milk, instead of being fed up to become a stalwart youth, dashing through a finished ship canal, and finding in Hawaii one of his regal resting spots.

THE RIGHT TO RULE.

"I have often asked my Radical friends what is to be done, if out of every hundred enlightened voters two-thirds will give their votes one way, but are afraid to fight, and the remaining third will not only vote, but will fight, too, if the poll goes against them. Which has, then, the right to rule? I can tell them which will rule. The brave and resolute minority will rule. Plato says that if one man were stronger than all the rest of mankind, he would rule all the rest of mankind. It must be so, because there is no appeal. The majority must be prepared to assert their divine right with their right hands, or it will go the way that other divine rights have gone before. I will not believe the world to have been so ill constructed that there are rights which cannot be enforced. It appears to me that the true right to rule in any nation lies with those who are best and bravest, whether their numbers are large or small."

These words of Froude's are true, whenever we come to the last analysis of government, whether it be that of a Republic or a Monarchy. De Tocqueville, who told the Americans, many years ago, much about themselves that made them angry, told them that there was a despotism of the majority that was just as grinding and domineering as the rule of a despot. And the reason was that behind that majority was force, the power to compel, the rule of the bayonet. When the Southern States seceded, the North did not apply any reasoning forces, but simply "blood and iron." If the South, being in a minority, but with better guns and with more warlike men and appliances, had not only protected itself, but had dictated to the North what it should and should not do, it would have illustrated Mr. Froude's theory, and have done just what has always

been done since man lived on the earth, and just what we did on these Islands several years ago.

The growth and maintenance of moral right we usually attribute to Providential rule. Napoleon, however, said that moral right to rule went with the strongest artillery and proved it in his own case, when Wellington and the Russians destroyed his right to rule, by his own method of relying on artillery.

These words of Froude's may clear up some doubts in our minds as to the ethics of our revolution of '93.

DOODLE'S BIRTHPLACE

Mansion Near Albany Changes Owners.

There was sold at auction a few days ago the old Van Rensselaer house, on the Hudson River, opposite Albany, which is said to be the oldest house in the country, says the Philadelphia Record. It is believed that this house was erected in the interest of Killian Van Rensselaer, between the dates of 1639 and 1642, while he was still in Holland. A bronze tablet, which was erected in the year 1886, at the time of Albany's bi-centennial, and when that prominent searcher of archives, Mayor John Boyd Thacher, was Mayor and head of the movement to mark Albany's historic spots, states this fact, and undoubtedly the Bi-Centennial Committee's decision will be quoted hereafter as being authentic.

The house consists of two stories and an attic. It faces the west and stands about 100 feet back from the river, the river road passing the door. The property for miles about was embraced in the Van Rensselaer patent in 1630, and the house was erected for the younger branch of that family. It is not established by any papers in the Van Rensselaer family that Killian, or Johannes, his son, ever visited this country, but it was through their agency that shiploads of utensils and the required number of persons to form a colony were sent over from Holland, and Killian (sometimes spelled Killian) is credited as the progenitor of the Van Rensselaer family in America.

The front of the house is pierced by two stone loopholes at the height of a person's head above the ground. These were necessitated by the repeated attacks of Indians other than the peaceful Mohawks, and the house was known as a stronghold, going by the name of Fort Crafo. Other than these two marks of defense the building bears a peaceful aspect. The large door in the center of the ground floor is a divided one, according to Dutch custom, and little mental activity suffices to recall scenes of the days when this thickly-populated section of the Empire State was a struggling colony. The rooms are spacious, and each was provided with a fireplace of more than ordinary size.

At the rear of the mansion is an old well. It is said that while seated at that spot the British surgeon, Dr. Schuckburg, composed "Yankee Doodle." The British troops were quartered there while on their way to push acquisitions in Canada, and the colonies were called upon to furnish men. These recruits came from the fields, and were so uncouth that they furnished the topic for the song to the ready wit of the surgeon. When he put his thoughts on paper for the sport of the British soldiers, it probably never occurred to him that they would survive a century and perhaps endure as long as the nation which was born soon after that date.

On Saturday, November 20th, at the salesrooms of James F. Morgan, will be sold at public auction all the property of the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company, situated in Kona, Hawaii. See advertisement. Further particulars can be had of James F. Morgan.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story.

All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.

"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best. — In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ON THE SUMMIT OF MAUNA LOA

Dr. H. B. Guppy Camps There Alone For Three Weeks Making
Extensive Scientific Investigations

NIGHTS WERE BITTERLY COLD

Interesting and Beautiful Cloud Effects.

Rarefied and Dry Atmosphere Pro- duces Curious Results Upon the System.

[Special Correspondence.]

When at noon on August 8th I stood alone at the edge of the crater of Mokuaweewo, my feelings were of a somewhat mixed character. I had just said good-bye to Mr. John Gaspar who had brought me up, and before me lay a period of solitude of three weeks or more. From a previous ascent made on April 1st I gathered that it would be very cold, but beyond this I knew nothing of the climatic conditions to which I would be exposed. However, I set to work at once to arrange the interior of my tent, got out my meteorological instruments and planned my course of examination of the crater.

Before many days had passed it became apparent that the conditions of my existence were not unlike some of those to be found in the moon. In the complete sterility of the surface, in the very existence of the grim old crater, at the edge of which I had pitched my tent, in the rarification of the atmosphere, in the intense dryness of the air, as indicated by observations on the relative humidity; in the prevailing cloudless sky by day and in the clear, star-lit calm and dewless nights; in the severe cold at night and in the scorching of the sun in the day, there were reproduced many of the conditions we would look for in that planet. Then, again, the air at first was highly electrified. My red blanket crackled under my hands at night and I could trace on its surface in phosphorescent hues with my finger-nail the letter A as I lay completely enveloped in its folds. The detached wings of dead butterflies picked up from the ground adhered provokingly to my fingers, and I began to imagine myself an electric battery. The effects of these meteorological conditions soon showed themselves in the cessation of the action of the skin, in severe headaches and sore-throat; in a tendency to palpitation and dyspnoea, and in sleeplessness, general lassitude and loss of appetite, most of which symptoms I attributed to the great lack of moisture in the air. I began seriously to think that Mr. Gaspar would find a mummy on his return, when a short spell of damp weather intervened, and most of the unpleasant symptoms having disappeared, I began to take more interest in my surroundings. And soon I found that I had a regular visitor twice a day in the shadow of the long mountain. For about 20 minutes after sunrise and before sunset the shadow of the mountain was thrown back against the sky of the opposite horizon. It seemed as if some Titanic brush had been at work on the sky far away, and had worked in the profile of the mountain with a very uncanny blue. Most evenings I used to light my pipe and watch the arrival and disappearance of the old mountain's shade. The peak was the last to go, and that was the signal for my retiring for the night. I was in the habit of getting up three or four times in the night to make observation of the wind and weather. At 1 a. m. on August 9th there was a most beautiful lunar halo, displaying most of the rainbow hues, the purple inside and the orange outside being most conspicuous. This was repeated in a less marked degree in the following night, and after that the phenomenon disappeared.

During my sojourn on the mountain top there was very little rain, only about 30-100 of an inch. This is in striking contrast to the rainfall above Napoosoo in August, where, as I learn from the Rev. Mr. Davis, more than 10 inches fell at an elevation as I infer of some 1,200 feet. Most of the rain on the summit fell during the night of August 12th and 13th, and in that night I had an uncomfortable time of it. The wind was very gusty and was apparently disposed to lift up my tent and carry it bodily into the crater. It was bitterly cold, and I lay down with my boots on, lit my pipe and prepared for the worst. The canvas was reeking with the wet, and every fresh gust of the biting northerly seemed to promise to deprive me of my shelter. Nature, however, came to my aid. After sunset it began to freeze hard, and before long the canvas of my tent was as stiff as a board and no longer swayed to and fro with each gust of wind. I then fell asleep for an hour or two, and woke up to find the wind blowing strong from the south. A rapid thaw had set in, and the canvas was again soaking with wet, the water running down on my stores. This was repeated during the night, and to vary the entertainment there were two earth-
quakes, lasting in each case a few seconds. My tent, however, held bravely on. Sleep came to me in the early morning, and when I woke the sun was high up and there was a genial warmth in the tent.

My observations on the relative humidity have yet to be worked out with the requisite tables, but I may here remark that there was occasionally as much as a difference of 20 degrees between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, the usual difference being 10 to 15 degrees. At 2 p. m. on August 19th the reading of the wet bulb was 37 deg. and of the dry bulb 57.5 deg. The night as already remarked, were very cold. The lowest temperature recorded was 15 deg. Fahr., and during the last week the minimum reading was always below 20 deg. The average minimum temperature for the period, August 9th to 21st, was 23.5 deg. The error of the thermometers at the freezing point was ascertained by placing them in melting pounded ice. Inside the tent the temperature was only about two degrees warmer and the water froze every night but one. I may add for the benefit of subsequent sojourners that the caves are much warmer at night. In a small cave near the tent, which was reached by two holes in the roof, the night temperature did not fall below 35 deg. The highest temperature of the air in the shade was 61.2 deg., the average maximum daily being 53.6, which places the average difference between the night and day temperature at 30 deg. This great daily range, which is about twice what it is at the Coast, was not the least trying of the conditions of existence in this elevated region. The mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures is 38.5 deg. Probably the mean temperature for the whole of August would be about 40 deg.

The cloud effects were often magnificent, but there is scarcely space to refer to them here. The snow-white sea of cumuli that gathered in the forenoon around the mountain slopes usually concealed the Kohala mountains, but as a rule failed to hide the summit of Hualalai, and probably the level of its upper limit is on the average between 6000 and 7000 feet. Except on the few occasions when there were rain-clouds about, the summits of Haleakala and Mauna Kea were always visible. On the forms and movements of the clouds I made regular observations. Perhaps the most striking phenomenon was that of the evanescent cirrus. In one minute the observer may be gazing at a cloudless sky overhead. In the next there appears as if by magic a large white cloud, which being at no great elevation is carried rapidly across the zenith and dissolves away in the course of a few minutes. The history of one of those clouds may thus be traced. The spectator looking, we will say, to the east, sees only the clear blue of a cloudless sky. Then suddenly a tiny white speck appears and in a few minutes the speck becomes a conspicuous cloud. In less than half a minute it has attained considerable dimensions, and as it is borne rapidly westward it exhibits violent commotion in its interior, frequently changing its form and in a few minutes melting away altogether. Sometimes, when there were a number of these cirri visible, the heavens presented quite a bewildering spectacle in quick appearance and disappearance of the clouds and in their frequent change of form.

There was a continual struggle between the northerly and southerly winds on the summit, the vicinity of my tent in the middle of the west side of the crater being their frequent battle ground. At such times miniature whirlwinds carried up sand and paper into the air; and if the tent was open its interior became filled with dust. On the north and east sides the wind was usually north-east and easterly. On the south side it was south and easterly; whilst on the west side north to north-west and south-west to south-west were the prevailing directions of the wind; but the wind was rarely strong at the camp. One morning I left my tent at seven o'clock with a light southerly breeze blowing; but after proceeding about half a mile to the north I found myself facing a bitterly cold north-east gale, against which I could scarcely stand, so that my purpose of going around the crater had to be abandoned for that day. Returning to the tent, I met the northerly wind once more.

In order to familiarize myself with the principal features of the crater I adopted the method of making a rough plan of it with a pocket spirit level compass. The survey of this lonely region must have been a plucky bit of work. In some places the lava crust is thin and fragile, and although I never descended farther than my waist there is always in such localities a chance of a sudden descent into a cavern of considerable depth. I hope to be able to study the history of the crater by comparing its condition at the time of my visit with the accounts of its state given by previous observers. It is only by such a method of inquiry that one would be able to understand its various puzzling features. By a regular study of this volcano the forecasting of its eruptions would come within the domain of the possible. As we see it now, it displays to us the result of ages of eruptions, each great outbreak leaving some mark behind it often more or less obscured by the work of subsequent eruptions. Years of observation would be required to become really acquainted with the working of this vent; but this must be accomplished by monthly visits of two or three days duration. The establishment of an observatory would not be beneath the notice of an enlightened government. The sciences

of vulcanology and of meteorology would be greatly benefited; and sun-flashing signals could usually be made to other localities. I may remark that one Sunday morning Captain Simeron of the steamship Mauna Loa tried to flash up to me from Punaluu. However, I was not on that side of the mountain. To reach there I would have been obliged to leave my camp at an early hour with the thermometer far below the freezing point.

My descent into the crater was made on the north-west side. It was a tedious operation and one had to tread warily on the loose boulders that are often inclined to roll down and crush the intruder on his way. As soon as I reached near the centre of the great pit the clouds began to pour in on all sides over the lips of the crater. In a few minutes I was enveloped in a dense mist, and any further observation was rendered impracticable. During the prevailing dry clear weather with a cloudless sky "smoke" is only evident in two places in the crater, one near the centre and in the other in the south-west corner from the base of a yellowish cliff where there are apparently extensive deposits of sulphur. When, however, the sky is clouded, and especially when the air is moist, white vapour may be seen arising from the greater part of the surface of the crater. The change is a little startling, the true explanation being that a large amount of the vapour evolved is only visible in cloudy murky weather. It is, therefore, possible that the accounts of two observers may vary greatly as to the crater's condition, and yet no difference in the condition actually exist. This especially applies to the district on the south and south-west borders of the crater stretching about a mile to the southward. In cloudy weather white vapour arises from many places in this area. In the bright clear weather that prevails the visitor may see nothing and even walk unwittingly over numerous cracks and fissures whence the invisible vapour is being discharged. I took the temperature of several of these fissures. In those where the vapour was only seen in cloudy weather the temperature was about 104 deg. When the "smoke" is always visible the temperature is far higher, 160 deg. and over. Many of these cracks and fissures exhibit evidence of having originally giving passage to vapours at a very high temperature. The red glaze that coats their sides could never have been produced by the comparatively cool vapors now discharged from them. I should judge that the subterranean heat is now more actively displayed in the district extending a mile to the south of the big crater than in the crater itself. A very large amount of vapour is discharged from the borders of a small crater lying near Pohaku Hanalei, and this is probably the smoke sometimes observed from the Kona coast. One may expect that the next eruption will occur on this, the south-west-west slope of the mountain. I visited many of the miniature cones and small craters near the large crater. Reference may here be made to a landslip that took place on the north-east side of the crater during my stay. A tract about 200 yards long and 100 yards wide fell into the crater, producing a large amount of brown smoke. I visited the locality, and from my tour of the crater's circumference it became evident that these landslips are not infrequent and have been important factors in the enlargement of the crater cavity.

Traces of numerous camps are to be found on the east side, at one of them I found the remains of a quarter of beef and a tongue still sweet, but much dried up. Near by half-full of rust-coloured water was a water-canteen cased in canvas with the letters D. H. H. painted on it. It has since proved to be the property of Mr. Howard Hitchcock of Hilo who was up there with Mr. Julian Monsarrat's party in April, 1896. Things keep well on this mountain top and I was uncertain whether three months or a year had elapsed since the party had feasted there.

Curiously enough, insects of various descriptions are common on the summit. One species of butterfly common at the coast is not at all infrequent. The butterflies were more often to be found dead than alive, and those flying about were in a half-drowsy condition and easily caught. There were flies of different kinds, the house-fly and the blue-bottle fly proving a great nuisance in my tent. Besides these there were moths, bees, gnats, and an occasional dead dragon-fly; whilst bugs and other insects were collected as they fed upon the bodies of the dead butterflies. These insects were more common when the wind was southerly, and no doubt they had been brought up to this absolutely sterile region by the wind. Evidently most if not all of the butterflies and moths soon die and probably the other insects too. The whole matter is however very suggestive and shows how readily insects (even the parasitical bug) may find their way into the upper air-currents.

During the last few days of my stay on the summit I found myself getting sensibly weaker which I attributed partly to want of sleep and partly to lack of appetite. The kerosene had got mixed with the biscuit on the way up and the sugar was in the same condition. Fancy also gave the same flavour to the bacon and rice and I swallowed my food like so much sawdust. My face was like that of a coal-heaver, washing being rather risky at that altitude. On the last day, however, I made myself a little respectable and awaited the arrival of the relieving party. When, therefore, on the evening of August 30th I heard the sound of voices and the clatter of horses' feet outside the tent, I was not long in giving the party a welcome. Mr. Gaspar had brought up with him two German naturalists, Dr. Kramer and Dr. Thilenius, the first well known on account of his previous work in the Pacific, whilst the second, who had only arrived at Honolulu a few days before, was on a scientific tour around the world and was collecting material for future embryological and general biological study. It was indeed an unexpected gathering of naturalists on that lonely mountain-summit. As we sat huddled together in the tent, drinking hot coffee and eating fat bacon to keep the cold out and talking of coral reefs and of the glorious life of the naturalist in

those sunny climes, it was difficult to imagine that a few paces from us slumbered Mokuaweewo and that we were in a land above the clouds. When we woke up at sunrise the thermometer stood at 20 deg. in the tent. The morning proved unusually warm and after Dr. Kramer had taken some photographs of the crater we commenced the descent. Mr. Gaspar conducted us safely to Napoosoo and thus pleasantly ended a rather trying expedition.

H. B. GUPPY, M.D.

Punaluu, Hawaii, Sept. 11, 1897.

RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1897.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS. ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

HAWAII—		
Waialeale.....	50	9.42
Hilo (town).....	100	10.22
Kaunakakai.....	1250	23.76
Ponahawai.....	1100	4.75
Pepeekeo.....	100	9.72
Honolulu.....	300	11.63
Honolulu.....	950	13.04
Hakalau.....	200	11.28
Honohia.....	10	12.24
Laupahoehoe.....	10	.....
Laupahoehoe.....	900	.....
Ookala.....	400	9.42
Kukui.....	250	7.19
Pasifilo.....	750	6.92
Paahau.....	300	5.27
Paahau.....	1200	5.75
Paahau.....	425	5.90
Honokaa.....	1900	.....
Honokaa.....	700	7.15
Kukuihaele.....	200	4.80
Niuli.....	850	5.50
Kohala (Ostrom).....	585	5.35
Kohala Mission.....	234	.....
Kohala Sugar Co.....	2720	3.05
Waimea.....	1100	10.10
Awini Ranch.....	950	7.01
Kailua.....	1540	6.75
Leihau.....	1580	10.38
Kealahou.....	900	5.53
Kalahiki.....	1200	8.12
Kalahiki.....	650	2.15
Naelehu.....	1250	2.71
Naelehu.....	15	0.73
Honouapo.....	310	0.90
Hilea.....	0.68	1.81
Pahala.....	1850	14.55
Olaa (Mason).....	2600	18.27
Pohakuloa.....	750	7.95
Waiakehu.....	110	.....
Kapoho.....	10	3.98
Pohiki.....	650	8.53
Kamalii.....	8	.....
Kalapana.....		

MAUI—		
Kahului.....	10	0.85
Kanapali.....	15	1.87
Olowalu.....	15	.....
Hana Plantation.....	200	.....
Hana.....	1800	.....
Hama Plantation.....	60	4.04
Walopai Ranch.....	.....	0.18
Pala.....	180	3.00
Puomalei.....	1400	5.68
Haleakala Ranch.....	2000	4.33
Kula.....	4000	.....
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.).....	.....	.....

MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu.....	70	2.07

LANAI—		
Koele.....	1600	.....

OAHU—		
Makiki Reservoir.....	150	.....
Punahou W. Bureau.....	50	.....
Kulaokahu.....	50	.....
King St. (Kewalo).....	15	0.60
Rapiolani Park.....	10	0.28
Manoa.....	100	.....
Pauoa.....	50	.....
Insane Asylum.....	30	1.25
Nuuanu (School St.).....	50	1.48
Nuuanu (Wylie St.).....	250	.....
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn).....	405	4.10
Nuuanu (H'way H).....	730	8.62
Nuuanu, Luakaha.....	850	12.62
Niu.....	6	.....
Maunawili.....	300	3.35
Waimanalo.....	25	.....
Kaneohe.....	100	1.95
Ahiimanu.....	350	9.57
Waimanalo.....	25	1.07
Kahuku.....	15	1.59
Waianae.....	15	.....
Waianae.....	1700	10.12
Ewa Plantation.....	60	0.22
Walpahu.....	.....	0.40

KATAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm.....	200	1.30
Lihue (Molokai).....	300	1.97
Hanamaulu.....	200	1.05
Kilauea.....	325	4.01
Hanalei.....	10	5.25
Waiawa.....	32	.....
Makaweli.....	50	.....

Records Not Hitherto Published:

JULY—		
HAWAII—		
Kaunakakai.....	13.85	.....
Niuli.....	1.48	.....
Pahala.....	0.06	.....
Kamalii.....	7.88	.....

OAHU—		
Ewa Plantation.....	0.26	.....
Nuuanu, Luakaha.....	12.62	.....
Nuuanu, Half-way House.....	8.62	.....
Nuuanu, Elec. L. Sta.....	9.00	.....

JUNE—		
Pohakuloa, Hawaii.....	5.58	.....
Ponahawai, Hawaii.....	4.75	.....
Kula, Maui.....	0.87	.....
Nuuanu, Elec. L. Sta.....	6.71	.....

C. J. LYONS.

Kaukana Withdraws.

It is understood that the movers in the petition for E. C. Winston to run as an independent candidate for the House of Representatives, have withdrawn that petition.

News arrived on the Kinau yesterday that J. S. Kaukana, a candidate from the Second District, comprising Kohala, Kona and Kau, had withdrawn from the race. The Inspector of Elections of the district will be notified of the fact. The remaining candidates are G. P. Kamaoaha, Achi, J. D. Paris and Jacob Cooper.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Preserve Your Health

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT A tonic taken now and again will prove decidedly beneficial in preserving one's health in this climate. Naturally there arises a question as to what will best suit your constitution.

Malt

Of the many reputable preparations offered to build you up and restore lost vigor, most all of them are repulsive to some people, and, therefore, ought not to be used. MALT NUTRINE acts with all alike; the effect is generally very marked, and at all times beneficial.

Nutrine

For the teachers and clerks who have doubtless profited by their summer vacation, ought not to drift back to the tired and wornout condition they were in previous to taking their vacation. Take MALT NUTRINE and continue to improve.

Satisfies

You need not feel that you are experimenting when you begin taking MALT NUTRINE. The many hundreds who have profited by taking it have placed the preparation beyond all fear and doubt as to its virtues. Our orders placed with the manufacturers show a steady increase, which signifies popularity and merit.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

ANNEXATION is near at hand, we are told, and the arrival of Senator Morgan and Representatives Cannon, Landenslaeger, Berry and Towner seems to point in this direction. With annexation an unprecedented wave of prosperity is expected to sweep over the land, bringing with it dinners and feasts and merrymaking.

We have quietly been preparing for this event and laid in a stock of articles useful and ornamental for the festival board.

Our stock of HAVILAND CHINA is more complete than ever, and if any set or piece is broken by careless servants you can always have it replaced from our stock.

Sterling Silver Ware is indispensable to a well appointed dinner table. We have just received a new invoice of sets of Oyster Forks, Berry Spoons, Soup Ladles, Lettuce, Meat and Pickle Forks, etc., which are sold very cheap.

In Plated Ware we carry a full line of Spoons, Knives and Forks, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Coffee, Chocolate and Egg Spoons, Butter Dishes, Spoonholders, Casters, Water Pitchers, Fruit and Butter Knives, Fish and Pie Sets, Cheese Scoops, Sugar Shells, Crumb Trays and Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, Celluloid and Aluminium Comb and Brush Sets, Rookwood and Cut Glass ware.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Fugger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Outery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Washboards, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers.
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

The old curiosity shop which Dickens made famous has been torn down.

The Santa Fe Railroad has just appointed a full-blooded Indian as station agent at Wilmore, Kan.

On December 31, 1896, there were open in Russia 25,756 miles of railway, of which 5,034 miles were double lines.

Pumice stone lifeboats, which have been satisfactorily tried in England, support a considerable load when full of water.

The savings banks of New York State have 36,000 more depositors and \$26,000,000 more deposits than they had a year ago.

Because this year's harvest in Italy has been poor the price of bread has been raised in Rome and in several other cities in Italy.

Although only three years old, the village of Buffalo Centre, Minn., has a population of 1,000, a \$12,000 hotel and a \$15,000 school house.

The Government of Corea has announced that the ports of Chenaupo and Mokpu will be opened for foreign trade from and after October 1, 1897.

It is exactly 200 years since the cities of France have been lighted at night, though Chief of Police La Reyaie had caused lanterns to be used regularly in Paris 30 years before.

Garibaldi's tomb in the Island of Capri was visited by the Prince of Naples recently, who deposited a wreath on it and left the island before the inhabitants knew of his coming.

When one falls asleep, the order of surrender to the spell is: Sight, taste, smell, hearing, touch. The sense of touch is the lightest sleeper and most easily awakened, then hearing, then sight, while sluggish taste and smell waken last.

DR. BAILEY'S DEATH.

Deceased Was at One Time Resident at Kahului.

In the Santa Cruz (Cal.) Penny Press of August 25, 1897, kindly loaned by Mr. Clarence White, is contained the sad news of the death of Dr. A. H. Bailey, presumably from apoplexy. Following is part of the account, containing a reference to his residence in these islands:

"Dr. A. H. Bailey was a Native Son of the Golden West, born in Placer County in 1855. He came to Santa Cruz with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Bailey, when but 3 years of age, and was one of the first coterie of Santa Cruz young men who received their early education in the public schools.

"He early exhibited a preference for the profession of his father, and after studying in his father's office he attended the Cooper Medical Institute for two years, and graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine in St. Louis in 1883.

"His father was then in the Hawaiian Islands, and Dr. Bailey joined him at Kahului, Maui. He was married on the Islands to Miss Mollie Nelson of New Hampshire, who died four years afterwards, leaving to his care a little baby girl. He then returned to Santa Cruz for a season. In the meantime his father had returned to this place, and died shortly afterwards.

"Dr. Bailey again visited the Islands, and after settling up his business there, came back to Santa Cruz in 1889 and engaged in the practice of his profession here."

To the people in this city who knew Dr. Bailey the news is most sad indeed, for deceased succeeded in making of them the staunchest of friends by his straightforward manner of carrying himself in both his professional and social life.

ARGONAUT LINE.

Five New Steamers to be Built Within 15 Months.

A line of sailing vessels, to be followed up by a steamship service, was inaugurated by the recent chartering of the ship Iroquois, 1,997 tons, which after taking a portion of her cargo at Perth Amboy, proceeded to Philadelphia, where she will complete loading for San Francisco, says the New York Maritime Register. The new line was started by the Atlantic and Pacific Transportation Company of New York and Philadelphia, and is said to be strongly supported. It will be known as the Argonaut Line. Mr. Frank F. Landstreet is the President and Mr. Henry D. Walls of New York is the General Manager of the company. He is well known in New York from his connection with the Ward Line of steamers. Fred W. Taylor of C. M. Taylor's Sons will be the General Manager at Philadelphia, where the vessels will load at the Philadelphia and Reading Railway piers at Port Richmond. The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company of San Francisco will act as agents for the line on the Pacific Coast. It is reported that within a very short time the lines for five steamers for the line will be laid down, and that they will be completed within 15 months, and supercede the pioneer sailing vessels. We understand that the Iroquois will be followed by the Indiana, 1,413 tons, and the Reaper, 1,358 tons. In addition to the vessels which will run to San Francisco, others will be put on for Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Cal. The ship Tacoma, 1,672 tons, now at Philadelphia, will be the first vessel of the line to load for Portland and other vessels will load for Honolulu, etc., in due time.

Trials of Percy Edwards.

MR. EDITOR:—When the "United Brotherhood of the South Sea Islands," on board of the Percy Edwards, arrived at Levuka (Fiji group), they found that all was not as was supposed, and also that it was necessary to interview the Governor at Suva (the capital) before any landing could be made, except as to individuals.

A committee, therefore, proceeded to the capital, and, after being given every facility the authorities could give, and being unfitted for the labor of the country, the expedition went to pieces. Some 23 getting off at Levuka, having

made arrangements to work a banana plantation "on shares," some 25 made a similar arrangement at Suva, the balance of the party sailed away in the brig Percy Edwards for Auckland to try and turn her into cash. A division of stores, etc., was made at Suva and each man got his share of provisions. Those who remained in the country sold their arms, consisting of Winchester rifles, a rifle and 50 rounds of ammunition for \$10; they could not land them without paying a duty of, I think, \$5 each rifle.

But previous to the general breaking up of the party, a notice was served on the captain of the vessel that they were "forbidden to land on any island under the protection of the British flag without first obtaining permission from the High Commissioner, under penalty of seizure and confiscation of vessel and cargo, and punishment of the trespassers." This notice was served by an officer of the Royalist, an English man-of-war. The Solomon Islands are one-half German and the other half English spheres.

When the Sophia Sutherland arrives at any port in the South Seas she will find that the news of the fitting out has already preceded her and an English or German man-of-war ready to escort her out of the South Seas, and without much ceremony.

Twenty years ago the scheme might have been feasible, but today the islands are pre-empted.

That there is gold in the Fijiis is true, and it cost the Government some \$3,000 an ounce for all they found, having imported experts from the Colonies to look the matter up. "Gun fighters and men who shoot at the drop of the hat" will find no opportunity of exercising their skill on the Solomon Islanders.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

The Italian bark Fiducia, Captain Razeto, from Pascagoula, on June 4th for Marseilles, was spoken on August 16th in lat. 36, lon. 4, and reported having been boarded on August 15th abreast of Cape Baba by 14 pirates, who fired on the crew, ransacked the vessel, stole the papers, charts, instruments, provisions and the clothing of the crew, cut the running-gear and carried off the captain, boatswain and a seaman. The Fiducia was supplied with provisions and instruments by a passing vessel, and was thus enabled to proceed. Several vessels in the past few years have been boarded by pirates in this vicinity, and as the warship of today is so distinguished from any vessel in the merchant service, there is hardly any chance of catching the perpetrators of such daring acts.

That Tired Feeling
AND
GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL GLASS PHIALS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMEDBlood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Sourvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

RED
ROUGH
HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

Instantly relieved by
ITCHING HUMOURS CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

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THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
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Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE
—SEND TO—
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,
Who also carry the Most Complete line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen
—HILO, HAWAII—

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All orders GUARANTEED in every respect.

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WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, R. I., Agents.



WE KEEP DIFFERENT STYLES AND SIZES OF

WATER
FILTERS

But if you want your family to drink water that is

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Please notice that

Raw Water

Is an Aquarium:

Boiled Water

Is a Graveyard:

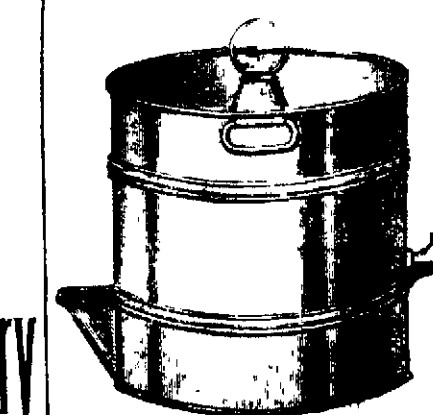
Distilled Water

Is PURITY ONLY.

This you can have by using our

Family
Water
Condenser.

For use also in PLANTATION LABORATORIES: All you have to do is to put the apparatus over a kerosene or kitchen stove and catch the drippings.



We can also furnish you with best quality of

Ice Chests,
Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

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INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
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OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

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AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
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Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000

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Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,
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1-Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 0 0
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0
2-Life Funds—2,660,112 0 0
3-Life and Annuity Funds—9,605,182 27 8
£12,954,582 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,404,507 9 11
Branches—£1,981,236 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agents

TEA WILL GROW

So Says an Experienced Cultivator.

JAMES HUTCHINS' OPINION

Climate of Hilo Better Than That of Ceylon.

High-Priced Labor May be an Obstacle—Mr. Forest's Success.

"I consider the climate of Hawaii superior to that of Ceylon," said James Hutchins last night, "and for that reason, coupled of course with the fact that the soil and conditions are right, I believe a superior quality of tea can be raised on the island of Hawaii than can be produced in any part of India, Ceylon included, I say Ceylon included, because the tea of Ceylon, owing to a difference in the climate, is of superior flavor."

Mr. Hutchins was engaged in the cultivation of tea in Cochar, Province of Assam, on the Bengal coast. He is familiar with every detail of the work and after a careful investigation of the conditions in the Hilo district, he expresses himself favorably of the prospect for tea cultivation on that part of the island.

"I did not go to Kona, so I can give no opinion of the conditions which exist there. In the Hilo district the soil, climate and rain fall are all that a tea grower could wish for. I saw at the ranch of Mr. Forest at Kaunahu a small patch of tea only 15 months old that is really better than any tea plants in India three or four months older. I saw no reason why the coffee planters on Hawaii should not add tea to their products."

"Of course there's the difficulty of labor to contend with; with tea as with coffee and sugar, three of the most important of the world's staples, cheap labor is essential. Coolie labor, I mean Indian coolie labor, is available and should be employed in the work. During my 18 months' residence on Hawaii I had ample opportunity to study the labor problem for I saw working every day in the same field Portuguese, young and old, Chinese and Japanese. The grown Portuguese are paid about \$20 per month, boys average \$11 per month and do about 15 per cent. work less in a day than the men. Asiatics get \$15 or less per month and are as far behind the Portuguese boys as the boys are behind their elders. An Indian coolie will get \$2 per month, will work steadily and keep ahead of the Asiatics every day of the year."

"In India we give the laborer a certain task to perform in a day; if he fails he does not get his full wage, if he does more than his task he gets extra pay. Those who do not care to work overtime in the field, repair to their homes and make baskets and nick-nacks which they dispose of to the merchants in the nearest town. There is no shirking work, because they want all the money they can earn. Their morals? Why, far above the Asiatics in every respect, and the chastity of the wife is respected if for no other reason than that the husband very promptly and effectually resents an insult offered her. From my experience in India and from what I have seen here I am satisfied that better results may be obtained by setting tasks for the laborers and making the task a long one, if necessary, than under the present system. A luna or a manager could take as a sample the day's work of half a dozen of the ablest men on the plantation, and establishing that as a task, the other laborers would have to keep up to it, and if they failed their pay should be decreased."

"Having been interested in tea cultivation, I would like to see it more generally taken up on these islands, provided the labor problem can be solved. The class of labor now on the islands is too high-priced for tea, and is not, I take it, just what is needed as employees on coffee plantations. Families are required for the latter, and a determined effort should be made to secure them."

"You understand, of course, that the little patches of tea on Hawaii, as far as I have seen, are grown by novices. They have much to learn regarding the trimming and cultivation of the plants. If left alone, they will grow too tall, and without being of any benefit or advantage over the lower plant; they outgrow their strength, so to speak. And when the leaves are picked one most important factor in the production of tea is the firing; that is an art in itself, and must be learned. The entire crop could be ruined by poor firing."

ANOTHER EL DORADO.

Expedition Leaves San Francisco for South Seas.

The San Francisco Chronicle says a gold-hunting expedition regarding which considerable secrecy was maintained, left the city on Friday for the South Sea islands, where in the Solomon group of islands is said to be an inexhaustible mine of gold quartz. The schooner Sophia Sutherland, in charge of the South Sea Com-

mmercial Company, is the vessel which is to seek the golden treasures.

While the vessel was preparing for her trip at Huthaway's wharf the impression was given out that she was to seek hidden treasures left in some South Sea island by pirates many years ago. But the stores that were put on board at once disproved the statements made by the promoters of the expedition. Among the stores were a large number of muskets, rifles and pistols, besides a quantity of mining machinery.

Capt. Alexander MacLean, who was in command of the Montserrat during her incursion among the natives of the Gilbert Islands, is in charge of the expedition. He has gathered around him a galaxy of gun fighters who will shoot at the drop of the hat, and who, in addition to the arms and ammunition carried in the schooner's outfit, are individually armed to the teeth.

For years the cupidity of the traders to the Solomon Islands has been excited by the display of crude gold ornaments worn by the natives of these islands. Several expeditions have endeavored to land on the islands to find the source of the gold worn by the natives, but hostile demonstrations have driven the gold-seekers away. The crew and passengers on the Sophia Sutherland, however, are made of sterner stuff, and a few Solomon Islanders more or less will not be allowed to stand in the way of the daring spirits engaged in the venture.

The Sophia Sutherland is provisioned for 18 months. At the Custom House she cleared for Samoa and islands in the Pacific Ocean. Her only stop will be at Apia, where she will go for water, and then continue her trip to the other islands. The members of the expedition expect to remain on the islands for three years and come back with more gold than the luckiest miners of the Klondike region. In order that no delay may interfere with their visions of wealth, a 10-stamp mill has been taken along to crush the quartz.

While some of the party are engaged in extracting gold from the Solomon island mountains, others will devote their attention to fishing for pearl oysters. Two expert divers accompanied the expedition, and they will engage native talent to assist them. Others will devote their time to visiting the various islands of the group and trade with the natives. In fact, the expedition is so equipped that there is nothing in the islands which can be converted into gold that will not be handled.

At the office of the South Sea Commercial Company great secrecy is still maintained regarding the object of the expedition. Every member of the expedition is a member of the company, and is financially interested in the outcome of the venture. Although pledged to secrecy by the articles of agreement, some of them, dazzled by visions of prospective wealth, have told their friends, and in this way the object of the enterprise has become known.

"My boy came from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Myer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. N. Castle will be ready to sail for San Francisco on or about Friday. The Noeua came in from Hamakua port with a load of sugar and cattle Saturday.

The Australia, sailing Wednesday, will take a full load of sugar, rice and other island products.

By the Mikahala yesterday there arrived 20 cows and 1 bull from Kauai for the Woodlawn Dairy Company.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dyer commander, returned to port yesterday, after a short cruise in the vicinity of Lahaina.

Mikahala's report—729 bags sugar left at K. P. and "Diamond" W., 1,000 sacks paddy left on Kauai. Good weather all over the Garden Isle with very little rain.

The Claudine came in from Hilo on Saturday night with President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company and the Representatives from America. She brought but little freight.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia got away on her five-days' cruise yesterday morning at about 8:30 o'clock. She steamed out of the harbor without the assistance of a pilot and made off in the direction of Maui.

The Kaala, which arrived from Lahaina, Sunday, brought the following report: Friday (17th), southerly swell running at Lahaina; had boat swamped in breakers; Mauna Loa arrived 5:15 p. m. and sailed again at 6:10 o'clock; Philadelphia anchored at Lahaina at 6:30 p. m. 17th; cruising around outside all day Saturday.

Purser Beckley of the Kinau reports the following: Passed C. S. S. Philadelphia off Koko Head at about 10 a. m.; the Hawaiian bark Roderick Dhu will probably leave Hilo for San Francisco today with a full cargo of sugar; the four-masted schooner Noemias has arrived in Hilo with 600,000 feet of lumber for H. Harkfield & Co.

The American bark Rufus E. Wood, Jas. MacLeod, master, arrived in port at 6 p. m. Sunday, 27 days from Nana-mo, B. C., with 2,329 tons of coal consigned to the American Consul General.

Fine weather was experienced until lighting Oahu. Calms then came on. The Rufus E. Wood cleared from Nana-mo, August 22d. The Captain is accompanied by two ladies, his sister and son.

There has also been a notable increase and improvement during the past 10 years in the mercantile navy of Austria-Hungary, due largely to Governmental subsidies; the number of ocean steamers having increased from

58 to 87, a gain of 50 per cent. A new line has been formed to ply between Trieste and South America, the vessels being bought in England, where most of the company's capital is held, but sailing under the Austrian flag, in order to obtain the Government subsidies.

The American bark, Alden Besse, Potter master, arrived in Sunday afternoon. Following is the report kindly furnished by the Captain:

Sailed from San Francisco Sunday, September 5th, at 1 p. m.; experienced moderate winds, attended with rain, squalls and smooth sea all the way. Arrived, Sunday, September 19th, 14 days from San Francisco. Friday, September 17, at 1 p. m. 264 miles N. E. of Honolulu passed the steamer Moana from San Francisco. The Alden Besse brings a cargo of general merchandise consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

It is stated that arrangements are being made to put on a powerful line of steamships between San Francisco and Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. It has been finally decided that the Trans-Siberian Railway will run through Manchuria, and will have a terminus at some point where an open harbor is to be found throughout the year. There will also be a terminus at Vladivostok, and it is expected that the port will do a large business with San Francisco. It will then be possible to go from San Francisco to Vladivostok in 15 days, and from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg in 12 days more.

Hon. Maurice J. Power, United States Shipping Commissioner at the Port of New York, in his annual report, shows that during the last fiscal year 23,111 sailors were shipped at that port. Of this number 6,633 were Americans, 2,658 were Norwegians, Scandinavians and Danes, 6,934 were British, 5,175 were German, 64 were Italians, 123 were French and 1,523 were of other nationalities. There were 20,369 discharges recorded in the Shipping Commissioner's office. The average wages paid to the men were a shade higher than the previous year. The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation will show that in spite of dull times the shipping business of the country has been fairly prosperous. Collections of tonnage tax amounted to \$731,000, or \$191,000 more than the previous year, and more than any year since the present law went into effect—in 1884. Of last year's increase, \$52,000 comes from the collection of tonnage tax on German vessels, as a result of the President's action in suspending the exemption of German vessels.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL. U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, San Diego. H.B.M.S. Comus, H. H. Dyke commander, Esquimaux. U.S.S. Philadelphia, Dyer, Cruise.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.) Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, August 31. Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, September 9th. Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, September 13th. Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, September 13th. O. S. S. Australia, Houdiette, San Francisco, September 14. Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, September 16. Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, September 19. Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, MacLeod, Nana-mo, B. C., September 19.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date: Schr. Novelty, Newcastle.....Due Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco.....Sept. 5

ARRIVALS.

Friday, September 17. Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports. Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports. Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, September 18. Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Hilo. Stmr. Hawaii, Macdonald, from Hawaii.

Stmr. Noeua, Pederson, from Hamakua. Sunday, September 19. Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, MacLeod, from Nana-mo.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports. Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Lahaina.

Monday, September 20. U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dyer, from a five-days' cruise.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, September 17. Stmr. Mauna Loa, Stinson, for Maui and Hawaii.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dyer, for a five-days' cruise.

Monday, September 20.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports. Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kauai.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports. Stmr. Mokohi, Bennet, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m. Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui, at 5 p. m. Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai at 5 p. m. Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports. Stmr. Noeua, Pederson, for Lahaina and Hamakua.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, September 17.—Volcano: W. B. Jones, Miss M. L. Halstead, Mrs. J. H. Ransom, S. F. Richardson, Mrs. J. H. Thorndike, Robert Clarke, Thomas Halstead, Mrs. F. M. Hart, F. P. Meserve and wife, G. R. Ewart, R. C. Catton, D. B. Smith, Miss M. L. Smith, W. J. Lane, L. H. Mesick, Judge W. L. Wilcox and H. E. Henricks. Way ports: C. H. Fairer, E. R. Hendry, F. M. Wakefield, H. C. Austin, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, J. Cooke, Rev. S. Mimikishi, C. Ahana, wife and two children, Mrs. Rickard and son, J. M. Lydgate, R. Horner, H. F. Knoke, T. S. Kay, Miss N. Tray, Mrs. H. B. Woods, Miss A. Woods, Miss F. Woods, H. B. King, C. J. Falk and wife, Enoch Johnson, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. Lee Dingham, Rev. S. A. Gulick, Rev. C. A. Gulick, Mrs. Ogawa, Maj. W. H. Cornwell and 90 on deck.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeua, September 18—Mrs. Hong Kee and 24 on deck.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Kaala, September 19—E. Klamp and W. H. Hayselden.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, September 19—Hon. H. P. Baldwin, W. Knudsen, J. A. Thompson, Mrs. Keoki, Judge Kahaulelo, Minister Cooper, A. Rosa, August Dreier and daughter, W. A. Love, S. M. Dodge, Miss A. Opeka, F. Waldron, E. L. Marx, C. Day, W. D. Wilcox, Chang Chong, H. G. Boswell, E. Mahlum, Miss Sherbert, J. K. Myers, K. Nagao and 72 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, September 18.—C. L. Wright, Hon. A. S. Berry, Hon. J. G. Cannon, Hon. H. C. Loudenslager, Hon. J. A. Towney, Hon. W. O. Smith, Professor Alexander, Mr. J. Seelye, C. D. Thomas. Way ports: Miss Michaelson, Mrs. J. N. Wright, W. J. Stodart, N. R. Knight, Mrs. E. Coelho, Miss Keliweh, Master W. Horner, A. Long, Mrs. G. A. Long and two children, C. Daniels, L. A. Sabey, Miss L. Pall, H. N. Baker, Miss L. Kahoolo, J. C. McCandless and 28 on deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 17.—Senator J. Kauhane, Mrs. Maria Martin, Miss Sidmarsh, Rev. G. W. Jackson, H. Segelken, J. A. McCandless, Y. Akana, Miss Davis, T. Akanalili, A. De Breteville, W. A. Bailey, Mrs. Myers and son, Mrs. E. Kopke, W. A. Wall, A. Waley, P. S. Scoles, Miss Boote, H. Pohlmann, Mrs. G. W. Paty.

BY AUTHORITY.

E. J. G. BRYANT, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, September 14, 1897. 1899-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Thursday, September 23d, at 10 a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application under the provisions of the Land Act for Right of Purchase, Lease or Cash Freeholds, or under special conditions of cultivation and improvement without residence:

Fourteen lots in Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, (Volcano road, 11th to 13th mile, near Peter Lee's place,) of from 10 to 60 acres each in area, at appraised value of \$20 per acre.

For plan and further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu. J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, August 31, 1897. 1895-td

POSITION WANTED.

A young English governess, trained and holding high certificates, is open to a new engagement in Honolulu or elsewhere in the Islands. Several years' experience. Music, French, Drawing and Painting. Local references. Address: B. E. Advertiser Office. 4704-2wStu 1895-3w

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price. Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897. 4707-4t 1897-1t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of A. Peck, late of Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by James J. Byrne, a creditor of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said Estate be issued to said James J. Byrne, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, September 9, A. D. 1897. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1898-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit [Seal.] Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1876-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon, of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered that Friday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Hilo, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, Hawaii, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1897. By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. 1900-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Trowbridge of Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Katie Trowbridge, having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, Hawaii, September 10, 1897. By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. 1900-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Moore of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by J. T. Wayson, a creditor of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to David Dayton, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, September 17, 1897. By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 1900-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimoa, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to: MARTHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased. Dated Waimoa, Hawaii, August, 6, 1897. 1898-td

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

by the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Force.	Wind.	Clouds.	Therm.	Barom.	Day.
			Min.	Max.	
3	N	3	75	87	1
3	N	4	75	87	2
4	N	4	72	84	3
4	N	4	72	83	4
4	N	4	71	82	5
4	N	4	71	82	6
4	N	4	70	81	7
4	N	4	70	81	8
4	N	4	67	83	9
4	N	4	67	83	10
4	N	4	67	83	11
4	N	4	67	83	12
4	N	4	67	83	13
4	N	4	67	83	14
4	N	4	67	83	15
4	N	4	67	83	16
4	N	4	67	83	17
4	N	4	67	83	18
4	N	4	67	83	19
4	N	4	67	83	20
4	N	4	67	83	21
4	N	4	67	83	22
4	N	4	67	83	23
4	N	4	67	83	24

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Mon.	20.11.42	7.4	2.42	5.48	5.57	0.1
Tue.	21.09.30	8.2	3.47	5.48	5.56	1.13
Wed.	22.1.12	1.11	4.52	5.48	5.56	2.13
Thur.	23.1.48	1.50	5.36	7.2	5.49	3.4
Fri.	24.2.24	2.24	6.48	7.55	5.49	4.49
Sat.	25.2.54	2.54	7.8	8.48	5.49	5.2
Sun.	26.3.32	3.30	9.30	9.34	5.49	5.3

The times and moon phases are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, hawabae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ...Sep. 21*Friday ...Nov. 13
Friday ...Oct. 1Tuesday ...Nov. 23
*Tuesday ...Oct. 12Friday ...Dec. 3
Friday ...Oct. 22*Tuesday ...Dec. 14
Tuesday ...Nov. 2Thursday ...Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makana, Maialaea Bay and Lah